XXIX^th YEAR.) THE (No. 1508)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1774.

*From Thomas's Boston journal, June 2, 1774.*

## An APOLOGY *for the late* CONDUCT of AMERICA.

THERE are those who are clearly of opinion, that the commons of Great-Britain have no right to give and grant away the property of the Americans.

If such people are consistent in their notions, they must allow that the Americans would be justified in refusing to make good such gifts, and to comply with the requisitions in such grants.

And if they would be justified in refusing to comply with such requisitions, it must also be allowed that there is a line of conduct which it would be proper for them to pursue, and that they are not left altogether without a remedy.

They that are most violent against the Americans, and their conduct in the affair of the tea, would do well before they endeavoured, before they passed judgment upon it, to obtain proper ideas of right and wrong, and qualified themselves to distinguish what is unlawful from what it is expedient only; otherwise they may be led to condemn, as criminal, measures that were ill-judged only; and by the false colourings of jesuitical writers, may be induced to believe actions to be unjustifiable and wrong, that were only impolitic and foolish.

I think the affair of the tea is, in general, rather ill understood; and that the constitution of England, the fundamental law of property, and the unalienable rights of human nature seem to have been but little regarded in this dispute, concerning American taxation.

That the constitution of England has been but little regarded, must appear evident, when it is considered that the spirit of that constitution is with respect to the idea of taxation. Does the legislature levy a tax in the kingdom in the same manner, and with the like pretensions as the king of France, by his edict, imposes taxes upon his subjects?—certainly not: the commons give and grant for themselves and their constituents; the lords answer for themselves; and the king, by his assent and acceptance of such gifts, binds the parties to fulfil the contract, and gives the deed the sanction of the law. But say the advocates for American slavery, taxation is a necessary part of legislation, arguing, or rather infamously misrepresenting the truth, which is, that our constitution knows of no arbitrary legislative money bills, nor acknowledges any other source of taxation but free gift. Can any man, then, have a right to give away another man's property?—certainly not. And the commons of Great-Britain may give and grant away as much as they please of their own property, but they have no right to give and grant away the property of the Americans.

So much touching the constitutional part of this dispute, which I should have thought too obvious to have required any discussion, had there not appeared to have been much pains taken to confound the two very distinct ideas of legislation and taxation, and to persuade mankind that legislation, which is essential to all government, is nugatory without that power, which is incompatible with the very end of government itself, *an arbitrary and unlimited power of taxation*; for the end of government is the preservation of property, and there can be no property where there is an arbitrary power of taxation; for what property can any man have in that which another can, by right, take from him when he pleases, against his consent?

And that the fundamental law of property has been but little attended to in this dispute, the application of the foregoing observation will sufficiently demonstrate; for what security can the Americans be said to have in their property, if the people of Great-Britain can give and grant it away when they please? or rather, can they truly be said to have any property at all, if the people of Great-Britain have, under this pretended right of taxation, a power of taking from them, when they please, what they possess, and of using and disposing of it afterwards in what manner they think proper?

But how are the rights of human nature violated in this dispute? to this I answer, that the law of nature, being founded in reason and justice, admits of property; for the better preservation of which, and for the use and enjoyment of it in peace and quiet, men entered into society. If, therefore, any man, or body of men, claim a right to take away at pleasure from other men their property; and to dispose of it as they please, such claim tends to a dissolution of society, and is repugnant also to the law of nature, as it would place mankind in a worse condition than the state of nature, wherein they had liberty to defend their right against the injuries of others.

Unfortunately also for these flaming advocates for the high prerogative doctrine of a necessary and unlimitted right of taxation in the British legislature, and who assert that the power of legislation in the regulation of commerce, without that of unbounded taxation also, would be nugatory and futile, I must mention the cases of Scotland before the union, and Ireland. If the British legislature must necessarily be possessed of that power, with respect to America, why was it not necessary with respect to Scotland before the union? and why is it not, at this moment, necessary with respect to Ireland? if the machine of government cannot move on without this power over the poor dispersed, divided, and defenceless Americans, how could it so long have moved on without the same power over the rebellious Scots, or the discontented and fickle Irish?

I could mention also the charters of the Americans, which would be entirely subverted by this right of taxation; but those who, in their utmost pursuits, scruple not to violate the constitution and policy of Great-Britain, the fundamental law of property, and the rights of human nature, will pay, I am afraid, but very little regard to chartered rights.

But what line of conduct is to be observed by that people whose liberties and property are invaded? in answer to this question, I shall beg leave to subjoin a few short extracts from Locke: "tyranny is the exercise of power without right. Wherever the power that is put in any hands for the government of a people, and the *preservation of their properties*, is applied to other ends, and made use of to *impoverish, subdue* or *harrass*, them to the arbitrary and irregular commands of them that have it, there it presently becomes tyranny, whether those that thus use it are one or many. Where law ends, tyranny begins. The exceeding the bounds of authority is no more a right in a great man, a petty officer, no more justifiable in a king than a constable, but is so much the worse in him, that he has more trust put in him. May the commands, then, of a prince be opposed? to this I answer, that force is to be opposed to nothing but unjust and unlawful force. Where the injured party may be relieved, and his damages repaired by appeal to the law, there can be no pretence for force, which is only to be used where a man is intercepted from appealing to the law; for nothing is to be accounted hostile force but where it leaves not the remedy of such an appeal; and it is such force alone that puts him that uses it into a state of war, and makes it lawful to resist him. Men can never be secure from tyranny, if there be no means to escape it, till they are perfectly under it; nnd therefore it is that they have not only a right to get out of it, but to prevent it."

Bearing these axioms of eternal truth in our minds, let us now take a slight view of the controversy between Great-Britain and America.

The three estates of Great-Britain claiming a supreme legislative power over Great-Britain and its dependencies, the colonies of Great-Britain claim an absolute and unlimitted right of giving and granting away the property of the Americans.

America admits the supreme legislative power of Great-Britain as extending to the regulation of commerce, &c. &c. but denies the inference drawn from it, the right of taxation, alleging that such a right is not only contrary to the constitution of Great-Britain, and the venerable charters of America, but that it cannot, in the very nature of things, exist; because if it did exist, it would be impossible for an American to possess any property.

The commons of Great-Britain, proceeding to carry their claim into execution, give and grant away a tax upon all teas that shall be imported into America, to be collected in their very ports at or before the landing thereof, and the executive appoints his tax-gatherers to collect the same.

The Americans petition and remonstrate against the measure, as looking upon it to be a violation of their rights, and a total annihilation of their property, but obtaining no redress, rather than submit to so humiliating a measure, the whole continent resolves to import no more tea, nobly choosing rather to have one natural right violently taken from them, than to become themselves the instruments of surrendering up the whole.

Great-Britain, not satisfied with letting things remain in this situation, the East-India company are instigated to attempt, in open violation of the charters of the Americans, in opposition to the general voice of the people, and in defiance of honour and justice, by a hostile importation of their tea, and by a submission to the tax so imposed, to sap the foundation of their liberties and property, and to establish a precedent for future inroads. Dreading the odium of such an action, and knowing the sentiments of the Americans, the company at first hesitate; but being formally and regularly indemnified, they are at length prevailed upon by administration to become parties in the cause, and to make a direct attack upon the liberties and property of America. A party also in America, either dependent upon, or looking up to government for advancement, or influenced by the mean consideration of the commission to be got by the sale of the tea, are procured, who scruple not to conspire with her external enemies against the freedom of America, and become zealous advocates for taxation and slavery.

When the vessels arrive in America, such are the convulsions into which the whole continent is thrown, that the parties concerned are prevailed on to consent to their immediate return.

In one instance, the governor and officers of the customs interfere; a proper clearance for the vessel is denied; the return of it is prevented; and a day for the landing of the cargo, and the execution of their plan, is fixed upon.

What now ought the Americans to have done? ought they to have tamely submitted to this taxation, and by acknowledging the principle to be just from which it originated, confessed themselves in so humiliating a condition, as that the whole of their property, and every convenience of life that commerce could afford them, depended upon, and was held at the pleasure of the people of Great-Britain?

This would have been to have imitated the lamb, who yielded his throat to be torn by the imperious wolf.

Ought they to have submitted first, and then petitioned?

They had repeatedly petitioned, but their cries were not regarded. Ought they to have appealed to the law?

But what appeal can be made to the law, if the unjust acts done against a man are maintained by the power of the aggressors, and the remedy which is due by law be by the same power obstructed?

Ought they, when the tea had been landed, to have taken it from the consignees and locked it up?

But what man could prudently have stood forth in this way, wrested the property from its owners, locked it up, and openly exposed himself to the rage of the blind and infatuated ministry of Great-Britain?

Whatever were the sentiments of the Americans upon this head, or whether in the heat of their resentment they thought at all, is foreign to my purpose, it is sufficient for me to observe, that in the conflict, that commodity, which was to have been instrumental to the introduction of slavery and taxation, was destroyed.

Let us next consider in what light the East-India company ought to have been considered by the Americans: as merchants trading to America under the sanction of the law of nations, or as a banditti hired to attack their privileges, and indemnified against any loss which might be sustained in such attack.

And if the indemnification by them required, places the nature of their act, in so very unfriendly a point of view, shews that they were fully acquainted with the sentiments of the Americans, and considered the measure as dangerous, because unjust, in what light must the indemnifiers, the suborners themselves, appear?

And if the agents in this business appear so black, let us next examine in what light their commodity ought to have been considered—in the same sacred light as the property of the honourable trader, or as the indifferent property of men combined together to subvert the liberties of America?

But neither of these ideas fully expresses its true nature.

Ought it not rather to have been considered as that identical property, that very engine by which the enemies of America meant to subvert its privileges, and by introducing along with it an unlimitted and discretionary right of taxation, totally to annihilate American property? certainly property so circumstanced, brought thither with such an intent, and become so maliciously involved in the subject of dispute, had lost those sacred sanctions which are the defence of common property, and may figuratively be said to have changed its very nature, and to have become an instrument of war.

If, then, it appears, that the executive would not suffer it to be taken back, and that the landing of it would, in the opinion of the Americans, have proved as fatal to America as the introduction of the wooden horse of the Grecians did to Troy, though the alternative which they choose may have procured them many enemies, there will, doubtless, be found many others who will pity and excuse.

SIDNEY.

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A bill for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England.

WHEREAS in his majesty's province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, an attempt hath lately been made to throw off the authority of the parliament of Great-Britain over the said province; and an actual and avowed resistance, by open force, to the execution of certain acts of parliament, hath been suffered to take place, uncontrouled and unpunished, in defiance of his majesty's authority, and to the utter subversion of all lawful government:

And whereas, in the present disordered state of the said province, it is of the utmost importance to the general welfare thereof, and to the re-establishment of lawful authority throughout the same, that neither the magistrates acting in support of the laws, nor any of his majesty's subjects aiding and assisting them therein, or in the suppression of riots and tumults, raised in opposition to the execution of the laws and statutes of this realm, should be discouraged from the proper discharge of their duty, by an apprehension, that in case of their being questioned for any acts done therein, they may be liable to be brought to trial for the same, before persons who do not acknowledge the validity of the laws in the execution whereof, or the authority of the magistrate in the support of whom such acts had been done:

In order therefore to remove every such discouragement from the minds of his majesty's subjects, and to induce them upon all proper occasions, to exert themselves in support of the public peace of the province,

and of the authority of the king and parliament of Great-Britain over the ſame; be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that if at any time, within the ſpace of years from and after the any bill or bills of indictment ſhall be found againſt any perſon for murder, or other capital offence, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and it ſhall appear, by information given upon oath to the governor, or in his abſence to the lieutenant-governor of the ſaid province, that the fact was committed by the perſon indicted, while he was either in the execution of his duty as a magiſtrate, for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or in the ſupport of the laws of revenue, or that he was acting in his duty as an officer of revenue, or acting under the direction and order of any magiſtrate for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or for the carrying into effect the laws of revenue, or aiding and aſſiſting in any of the purpoſes aforeſaid; and if it ſhall alſo appear, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid governor or lieutenant-governor reſpectively, that an indifferent trial cannot be had within the ſaid province, in that caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for the governor or lieutenant-governor to direct, that the indictment ſhall be tried in ſome other of his majeſty's colonies, or in Great-Britain, and for that purpoſe to order the perſon indicted to be ſent under a ſufficient cuſtody to the place appointed for his trial; and that there may be no failure of juſtice from the want of evidence in ſuch caſes, it ſhall and may be lawful for the governor, or in his abſence the lieutenant-governor, to ſettle and aſſeſs a reaſonable ſum to be allowed for the expences of ſuch witneſſes as the proſecutor, or the perſon indicted, ſhall deſire to be ſummoned; which ſum ſhall be advanced by the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms, to the witneſs, who, upon the receipt thereof, ſhall enter into a recognizance before a judge of the ſuperior court, to appear and give evidence upon the trial of ſuch indictment.

And be it further enacted, that the governor, or in his abſence the lieutenant-governor, if he ſhall direct the trial to be had in any other of his majeſty's colonies; ſhall tranſmit the indictment, together with the recognizances of the witneſſes, under the ſeal of the province, to the governor of ſuch other colony; who ſhall immediately iſſue a commiſſion of oyer and terminer, and deliver or cauſe to be delivered the ſaid indictment, with the ſaid recognizances, to the chief juſtice, and ſuch other perſons as have uſually been commiſſioners of oyer and terminer there; who ſhall have power to proceed upon the ſaid indictment, as if the ſame had been found before them, and the trial ſhall thereupon proceed in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the offence had been committed in ſuch place; and in caſe the governor, or in his abſence the lieutenant-governor, ſhall direct the trial to be had in Great-Britain, he ſhall then tranſmit the indictment, together with the recognizances of the witneſſes, under the ſeal of the province, to one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, who ſhall deliver or cauſe to be delivered the ſame, to the maſter of the crown office, and the indictment ſhall be tried in the next term, at the bar of the court of king's bench, in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the offence had been committed in the county of Middleſex.

## BOSTON, *May* 27.

*Extract of a letter from London, April* 8, 1774.

"The eyes of all Europe are now turned to North-America. It muſt ſoon be determined whether they are men, and deſerve that freedom which heaven has put in their power; or whether they have the ſubmiſſive ſpirit of a ſpaniel that was formed to fetch and carry, and be kicked into ſubmiſſion. The London merchants, ſuch of them as trade to Boſton, have evidenced a miniſterial temper. They will not appear in oppoſition to the miniſtry. A few natives of America have ſigned a petition to the king, lords, and commons, which has occaſioned very conſiderable debates in both houſes, has chanced to make more proſelytes out of doors, than all the political pieces together that have appeared lately on the American ſubject. I ſuppoſe it was, becauſe people in general attend more to any thing in that form, than to fugitive pieces which no body owns. The miniſter, conſcious of the badneſs of his cauſe and fearful of an oppoſition, has called out all the dogs of Hell to *bark* at the Americans: never were the public papers ſo filled with the invectives of hireling writers. In the mean while, the further this buſineſs advances the more people begin to tremble for the conſequences. I never go abroad but I am applied to by people who wiſh well to America, and expreſs the moſt ardent deſire, and hope that the Americans may be unanimous on the occaſion; the miniſter plumes himſelf on the certainty of their dividing among themſelves, and conſiders them as a rope of ſand. The Boſton port bill is an eſſay how far the other provinces will ſuffer a ſiſter to be inſulted; if the miniſter ſucceeds in this attempt and no formidable aſſociations are ſet on foot, as ſure as there is a god in heaven, the *provinces* will ſoon ſuffer *one* by *one*. The Boſton charter is ſoon to be altered, which is alſo intended as a precedent; I believe I am well informed that certain other charters, not far from Pennſylvania, will ſoon follow, nor is there any reaſon why all may not be changed, if any one of them may. It is apprehended that there never was more need of a general convention of the provinces than at preſent; ſuch a thing would raiſe the idea of vigour and unaminity among them, and terrify their enemies. The notion of another non-importation agreement begins already to alarm the manufacturers, but the apprehenſion of cutting off trade with the Weſt-Indies, alarms the Weſt-India merchants much more. I cordially wiſh that every American had heard the ſpeeches that were made in parliament, when the motion was made for leave to bring in the Boſton port bill. It was then echoed from every creature of the court, that the time is now come when the queſtion muſt be finally determined—Shall America be independent of Great-Britain; or, ſhall it now be reduced to due ſubjection? whether they will ſuffer themſelves to be humbled, ſo as to ſubmit to the yoke that is made for them, I ſhall not venture to gueſs, but if they do, I ſhall wiſh that I had been born in France, that land of freedom, or what may expreſs the ſame idea; every American will ſoon wiſh that he had never been born, for *not to be*, is better than *to be—a ſlave*.

## BALTIMORE, *June* 11.

To the *judicious* and *impartial* PUBLIC.

AMONG the great variety of ſubjects which the human mind is capable of treating on, whatever their tendency may be, none, it is certain, ought more ſeriouſly to engage either private or public attention amongſt chriſtian ſociety than that which endeavours to obviate unjuſt and malevolent reflexions againſt a man's character. Injured innocence, in the opinion of the wiſe and good, is ſo unexpreſſibly moving that it not only even in bare appearance lays claim to human agency, but when realiz'd commands ſocial as well as legiſlative interpoſition in its vindication—How far my caſe, which I ſhall ſtate with all the brevity the circumſtances of it will admit, may deſerve public attention, and how far my character hath been licentiouſly treated and unjuſtly traduced I ſhall ſubmit to the public to judge from the following circumſtantial and incontrovertible facts—

After a reputable reſidence of about ſeventeen years in St. Mary's county, during a great part of which time I was, by regular admiſſion, an attorney at law, and was alſo admitted to practice in Calvert county, and acted for ſix years as deputy county clerk of St. Mary's, I came with my family in June 1771 to Baltimore town to manage the buſineſs of the county clerk, but having reaſon to believe it would be more to my intereſt, I at Auguſt court 1773, quitted that buſineſs; and entertaining no idea of even the *poſſibility* of a ſingle objection being ſtarted againſt my admiſſion, applied to be admitted an attorney of that court, when, to my great aſtoniſhment Mr. George Chalmers moved the bench againſt my being admitted, urging that my character was not held good in St. Mary's county, but without being able to cite a ſingle inſtance of any thing that amounted to a proof or, indeed, to a probability of what he advanced; the court, however, acting rather under the reſtriction of caution and prudence, as I was a ſtranger to them, than influenced in any degree by the bare aſſertion of my jealous and miſtakenly important adverſary, thought proper to poſtpone my admiſſion until I produced teſtimonials of my character at St. Mary's. At the next enſuing March court I again applied for admiſſion, but there not being a *full court* I was referred to it's adjournment, viz. to the court in June, when I repeated my application, not only under ſelf conviction of my innocence of the charge dirtily and meanly inſinuated againſt me, but under the atteſted confirmation of the falſity of the imputation from a conſiderable number of letters from gentlemen of the firſt character in St. Mary's county, whoſe undoubted reputation and honour would give validity and truth to their aſſertions in the moſt reſpectable ſenate where their characters were known: theſe letters, with the teſtimony of ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinction in this county, which were publicly read in court, I ſhall communicate to the public in the Maryland journal of next week, and how far they operated in my favour the reader will judge from the iſſue of my addreſs.

The bench divided *only* on a difference of opinion with reſpect to the *mode* or *manner* of my application for admittance, and of the ſeven following gentlemen, who conſtituted the court, viz. Mr. Plowman, Mr. Moale, Mr. Sollers, Mr. Vn. Bibber, Mr. Andrew Buchanan, Mr. William Buchanan and Mr. Speare, a majority were for my being immediately admitted and ſworn, when Mr. Robert Alexander with, as I thought, ſome degree of pertneſs obſerved that I could not *then* be ſworn, as the court was adjourned, which I found it had been a few minutes before my application. Mr. Alexander's petulance did not end here. He inſinuated to the bench that if *I* was admitted, *He* would *quit the bar*, whether this inſinuation was dictated by an opinion of his own importance, and that he intended it as a threat, to enforce a compliance of the magiſtrates with his ſtubborn and unreaſonable humour, or whether his apprehenſions that my ſucceſs in buſineſs, were I admitted, would ſo much interfere with and reduce his *practice* as to render the continuance of it not worth his while, is a matter which ſeveral judicious gentlemen, who were preſent, are yet at a loſs to determine on. To give my own ſentiments of the matter, my opinion of Mr. Alexander's innate *modeſty*, and his reſpect for magiſtracy induces me to believe that the latter motive operated, and that the paſſions of fear and jealouſy were ſo predominant as to produce that inſtance of *ill-judged confidence* which in another point of view might with great propriety be conſidered the height of conſummate impudence.

Mr. Alexander Lawſon, who is my inveterate enemy, for no other reaſon, known to me, than that I conſulted my own emolument in leaving his employ, now thought proper to put his faculty of ſpeech to torture in oppoſing me, and attempted to diſcharge a volley of invectives againſt me, but proved ſo unequal to the taſk, with any kind of efficacy, that, after diſtorting the muſcles of his face, and provoking himſelf into a violent paſſion, he could only convince the court that he had nothing at all to the purpoſe to ſay; and this ineffectual ſally of his malevolence was attended with ſuch a ſhaking of his lips, ſuch a falt'ring voice, and trembling as affrightedly as if he had juſt committed on my perſon that murder which he ſo inhumanly meditated againſt my character. He, indeed, was able to *mutter* that George Maxwell, Eſq; and col. Benjamin Young had expreſſed their diſapprobation of me, and that it was ſuſpected I had been concerned in burning my houſe in which were ſundry records of St. Mary's county—but this cruel inſinuation is ſo pregnant with improbability, that to attempt a circumſtantial refutation of it would be entirely needleſs, nor could any man living, except he was callous to the very conviction of inhumanity, as well as hardened in and inſenſible to ſelf reproach in the higheſt degree of baſeneſs, concieve the commiſſion or intention of ſuch an act on my part, when it is notorious in St. Mary's I ſuffered a very conſiderable loſs by that unhappy accident, in the total deſtruction of my houſe, furniture, books, papers, &c.

Much doubting the verity of Mr. Lawſon's aſſertion reſpecting Mr. Maxwell and col. Young's opinion of me, and conſcious that neither of theſe gentlemen can advance any thing to my diſcredit, I call upon them to declare in as public a manner as they may think proper, their ſentiments of me; and while I dare and do challenge any man in St. Mary's county to accuſe me of being inſtrumental in the deſtruction of my houſe, from periſhing in the flames of which two of my children, together with two of Mr. Llewellin's ſons, who then lodg'd in my houſe were almoſt miraculouſly preſerved; I beg theſe two gentlemen, Mr. John Llewellin, and others who are acquainted with the generally ſuppoſed occaſion of the fire to declare their knowledge thereof—I eſteem it a gratitude I owe the many reſpectable gentlemen of St. Mary's county, who furniſhed me with recommendatory letters, and alſo the gentlemen of this town and county, for their general character of me furniſhed alſo in writing, to beg their acceptance of my moſt ſincere thanks; and to aſſure them that notwithſtanding Mr. Alexander ungenteely endeavoured to depreciate their condour and honour by ſaying to the great ſurprize of many reſpectable perſons who were preſent, "We know how eaſily letters of recommendation are obtained," I am highly ſenſible of the ſervice they rendered me, in expoſing the malignity and refuting the falſhood of my enemies. Steady and reſolute in purſuing the proper ſteps for obtaining admiſſion at the next enſuing court, in July, fully ſatisfied that I ſhall experience juſtice and impartiality from the bench, and that all the efforts which the envy, hatred and malice of my *few* enemies can deviſe, will be impotent againſt the reaſonableneſs and equity of my cauſe, I flatter myſelf, and hope without vanity, that my future conduct as a member of ſociety, and my integrity as an attorney of this court, will further demonſtrate to the bench, to my numerous and reſpectable friends, and to the world, how unjuſtly I have been treated.

*M. Wallace.* *I am, with great reſpect,*
*the public's humble ſervant,*
OWEN ALLEN

## ANNAPOLIS, June 23, 1774.

Yeſterday departed this life, the reverend Mr. ROBERT RENNY, rector of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, in this county.

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When a man is paſt his ſenſe,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But twinging him by the ear and noſe,
Or laying on of heavy blows.

HUDIBRAS.

THE neceſſity, I conſider myſelf under to vindicate my character, as a man profeſſing the principles of honour, and to remove any unfavourable prejudices that may have been too haſtily imbibed from Henry Thompſon's very extraordinary notification in the Maryland gazette of the 9th inſtant, will, I humbly preſume, be a ſufficient apology to a generous public for my ſoliciting their candid attention.

In conſequence of letters from Boſton, &c. the inhabitants of Baltimore-Town were convened, and a committee appointed; ſome time after, a general meeting of the country inhabitants of Baltimore county, to join in conſultation with their brethren in the Town, was agreed upon; the committee of Baltimore-Town, immediately after the meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, invited the committee for that city to be preſent at the propoſed general meeting in Baltimore; and at a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of both country and town, in Baltimore-Town, on Tueſday the 31ſt ult. Meſſieurs Johnſon, Chaſe, Paca, and Hammond, accordingly did attend, but as ſpectators only, not in the leaſt interfering with the buſineſs of the day.—Prior to this general meeting a report prevailed, that if the gentlemen from Annapolis attempted to ſpeak, on the important ſubject, which occaſioned that meeting, Meſſieurs Aſhburner, Thompſon, and their party, intended to inſult and pull them from their ſeats; very many gentlemen preſent at the meeting were, from the behaviour of Thompſon and his party, of opinion, that they came there reſolved to interrupt and prevent, if poſſible, thoſe meaſures which, previous to the meeting, were thought neceſſary, and were afterwards almoſt unanimouſly reſolved upon.—To this general meeting I, an inhabitant of Anne-Arundel county, went, and there endeavoured, in converſation with Mr. Aſhburner, to prove it far more laudable for the inhabitants of Baltimore to ſtand forth, as early as poſſible in the common cauſe, and by ſpirited meaſures evince to the world, that nothing in their power ſhould be wanting to obtain a repeal of that act, by which the port and harbour of Boſton is blocked up, than coolly and ſupinely wait for the reſolutions of any of the colonies; Thompſon, a ſingle man, nothing more than a *peregrinating factor*, without any connexions in America, that I have ever heard of, exerciſing his talents to prevent thoſe ſalutary reſolves, which were entered into, notwithſtanding all his feeble efforts to the contrary, *moved*, that no perſon, who was not an inhabitant of the county, ſhould ſpeak at that meeting, and I being the only perſon under this predicament, who had ſaid a word on the occaſion, conſidered his motion as an inſult offered me alone, and a ſuch reſented it; from him I received an aſſault, and, whilſt engaged, Mr. Aſhburner lifted a club to ſtrike me, but was prevented by the gentlemen preſent, who, being convinced from their behaviour that they came to diſturb the harmony of that meeting, cried with a general voice, *turn them out*, and immediately a gentleman took Thompſon by the ſhoulders and conveyed him to the ſtairs. The ſame evening I received, by Mr. Aſhburner, a note from Mr. Thompſon, of which the following is a copy.

SIR,

You have insulted me this afternoon in a manner that requires satisfaction at your hands, and which I now demand of you as a gentleman, *I am much in earnest*, and make a point of having the matter settled some distance from Baltimore.—Your answer is expected this evening, in which mention, whether you choose to go a day's journey to the northward or southward of this place, to grant my request, *my pistols are not ten inches long*, and a man of honour will attend me.

HENRY THOMPSON."

To which I returned the following answer.

"Mr. Buchanan does not look upon himself on a footing with Mr. Thompson, but is always prepared to repel an insult, when offered, and an insult offered, by a man circumstanced as he is, will be returned in any manner he may require.

"Wm. BUCHANAN, jun."

I waited in town that night and the next day, when not hearing from Thompson, and indeed imagining on cool reflection, convinced of the impropriety of his conduct, he intended to decline any further altercation, and on Wednesday night returned home, and on the Friday following received the following note from Mr. Ashburner.

"SIR, Kelso's ferry, Friday eve. June 3, 1774.

"I have another message to deliver you from Mr. Henry Thompson, but as my presence at your house might cause some uneasiness in your family, I send a boy to desire you will meet me on the road, no one will be with me.

JOHN ASHBURNER."

To which I returned the following answer.

"SIR, June 3, 1774.

"As I cannot trust myself alone with you, on your assertion, I shall decline meeting agreeable to your proposal, but may this evening be seen at Mrs. Chilton's, ready to answer any thing you have to say to me; and I do request, as I am full as serious as any one among you, that you will see me there; dread not any uneasiness in my family, as they would rather follow me to my grave, with honour, than see me living, a dupe or tool to any set, whose sentiments are diametrically opposite to

"Wm. BUCHANAN, jun."

After returning the above answer to Mr. Ashburner, with all expedition set off for Baltimore-Town; on my way I overtook Mr. Ashburner, from whom I received the following letter.

"SIR, June 3, 1774.

"The satisfaction I had a right to expect of you, being refused in your note, by my friend Mr. Ashburner, puts me to the necessity of telling you peremptorily, I will not pass over the treatment you were the instigation of my meeting with at the court-house, on Tuesday last, without some gentleman-like satisfaction from you, or making use of that means for vindicating my honour, which your refusal will constrain me to.

HENRY THOMPSON."

Mr. Ashburner informed me of Mr. Thompson's being then out of town, but had promised to return that evening; the next day I delivered to Mr. Ashburner the following note for Mr. Thompson, which I had wrote the preceding evening, and intended to have sent it him had he returned to town.

"SIR, June 3.

"I received your note by Mr. Ashburner, and immediately came to town to know what steps you might be constrained to take, but found you from home, remember, sir, that I fear my god, and know no other fear, no threats of your's can intimidate me, you cannot hurt me, unless by assassination; I told you in my last, that I was not to be insulted, and depend, so justifiable do I think my past conduct, that any thing like a personal insult from you shall meet its due reward.

Wm. BUCHANAN, jun."

After continuing in town two days and nights in expectation of Thompson's return, and not in that time hearing any thing from him, I returned home; but previous thereto, Mr. Ashburner proposed an accommodation, that Thompson would declare he did not intend the motion as an insult to me, if I would ask his pardon, for he was very well assured *he intended it against the Annapolis gentlemen*, (a proof of his intentions in coming to that place) I answered him, I would sooner take a brace of pistols, and fire across a table, than make such concessions, when I thought my conduct justifiable; that altho' I was against fighting a pitched battle with pistols, under my present circumstances, I was always prepared against an insult, and if Thompson attempted any thing, in consequence of being armed, I would resent it that moment, if certain of immediate death. (Present at this conversation a gentleman.)

What further induced me to believe, that this mighty Quixotte Thompson had become ashamed of his trifling and absurd challenges, which from their very complexion carry constraint and pusillanimity, was, my being in his company, since my last letter, in Annapolis, at a late very public occasion, two days; and one night even lodged in the same apartment with him, which time certainly afforded him sufficient opportunity for doing his character justice, and for exercising any resentment he entertained against me; however this *peregrinating factor* may at *present* rate himself, on proclaiming to the world the mighty valour he arrogates to himself, and in his opinion my want of courage, sober reflection (if he is capable of it) with a moderate chastisement, if he does not too soon elope to elude it, will shortly make him sensible of his imprudence, and be to him a sufficient caution against any future attempt of chivalry. I do not apprehend myself in honour obliged rashly to sport my life, at the demand of every insignificant, impertinent, puppy, who I may chastise for his impudence, even taking it for granted, that I had no family to be affected, the laws of my country, if I would prove successful, would punish, or oblige me to fly from the bosom and society of those I hold most dear.

Wm. BUCHANAN, jun.

Anne-Arundel county, June 21, 1774.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE.

### ENTERED.

Brig Devonshire, William Fisher, from St. Eustatia.
Brig Adventure, Charles Henzell, from London.
Ship Elizabeth, Thomas Spencer, from Bristol.
Schooner Polly, Reuben Howes, from Boston.

### CLEARED.

Schooner Hawke, William Holmes, for Antigua.
Ship Peggy, William Barrons, for Lisbon.
Sloop Dove, William B. Cotton, for North Carolina.
Schooner Belvideira, John Waters, for Barbados.
Sloop Polly, Baxter Downes, for Jamaica.
Sloop Polly, John White, for Virginia.
Schooner Kitty, George Ford, for Jamaica.
Ship Cicely, Martin Mollowny, for Malaga.
Brig Isabella Ann, Charles Dashiell, for Cork.

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Patuxent, Benedict, June 18, 1774.

To be sold on very reasonable terms, by the subscribers,

ABOUT six hundred pounds first cost of goods, for ready money, or credit. w3

MAXWELL and TUBMAN.

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J. AND A. NEILSON,

MILLENERS.

WEST-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

HAVE just imported (in the ship Adventure, Capt. Maynard, from London) a genteel assortment of millinary goods, consisting of ladies most fashionable dress and undress caps, shades and bonnets; blown and thread laces, black ditto; chip hats and hat trimmings; plain and figured ribbons, black love ditto; figured dress and undress gauzes, plain ditto; silk fringe for mourning linen; fans; black and white yard wide alamode; white sarsnets; white and coloured persians; flowered and wrought lawns, &c. &c. to be sold at the most reasonable rates.

N. B. Orders from the country will be punctually answered. (6w)

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St. Mary's county, June 12, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the Queen-Tree on Patuxent, for cash or wheat,

BETWEEN three and four thousand feet of fine oak and poplar scantling, that will serve either for a brick or wooden house; a sulky with harness; about one hundred and fifty fathom of sean rope, an indented servant who has rather more than a year to serve, and is expert at all plantation work; also a pair of hand mill stones very good, with irons, and in a frame. 4w

JOHN LUCAS.

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Annapolis, June 22, 1774.

WHEREAS Sarah the wife of the subscriber, did on the twenty-eighth day of April last, by her own free will and consent, agree to separate and depart from me, as by a certain agreement duly executed between the said Sarah and myself, may more fully appear; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from dealing with her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. (3w)

JOHN WARREN.

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TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Dumfries, Virginia, April 25, 1774.

RAN away last night from my plantation near this place, two servant men, namely, George and John Allen, they were lately imported in the Justitia, and consigned to Mr. Thomas Hodge; George is a likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches, stoops much, and is remarkably round shouldered and intoed: had on when he went away, a bearskin jacket and breeches, new shoes, and a small round hat with a black ribbon and buckle. John is about 27 years old, is brother to George, more slender made, and about two inches under the size of his brother; had on the same sort of cloaths, only a pair of old shoes cut at the toes: they may however change their cloaths, as they have carried with them such as they brought from on board the ship, which were dark brown sailors jackets and breeches. Whoever will apprehend the said servants, and secure them so that I may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying them off. Andrew Leslie

3w THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

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Anne-Arundel county, June 23, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, a convict servant man, named Thomas Sexton, about twenty-five years of age, about five feet three inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, has a scar on his upper lip; had on when he went away, one old red duffil jacket, country cloth breeches, Irish linen shirt, and a hat about half worn bound with old binding. Whoever secures said servant in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive a reward of forty shillings, or if brought home, three pounds currency, paid by

tf Joseph Dalby SEBORN TUCKER.

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Saint Mary's county, June 9, 1774.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following negroes, Wall, a lusty well made fellow, about twenty-seven years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; has on and with him, a full suit of green broad cloth, with gold basket buttons much worn; an old osnabrig shirt, a mixt Barcelona handkerchief, a felt hat, two pair of thread stockings, a pair of blue yarn ditto, and a pair of old shoes with strings; says he belongs to William Craig in Pennsylvania.

Nan, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has on and with her, an osnabrig jacket and petticoat, a callico petticoat, a white linen apron, three white linen handkerchiefs, a blue and white printed ditto, and a pair of shoes and stockings; says she belongs to Caleb Dorsey, near Annapolis. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to (3w)

HUGH HOPEWELL, sheriff.

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June 10, 1774.

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, or carried away by land or water, on the seventh day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a salt-water negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 22 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good English for the time he has been in the country; he is of a middle size, and is something upon the yellowish colour, his head seem something bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his cloathing it is needless to mention, as he has been gone so long. Whoever apprehends the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall have a reward of sixteen dollars: if carried away by any person or persons, whoever will apprehend the said thief or thieves, and secure him or them in any jail, so that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, at the conviction of the said thief or thieves, paid by w11

THOMAS COCKEY.

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STOLEN or strayed, on Saturday night the 19th of June, from John Clifford's, in Prince George's county, at the ferry crossing to Alexandria; a brown mare, five years old, better than thirteen hands high, trots and gallops, branded on the near shoulder with a blotch not unlike the letter A. Whoever delivers said mare to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, or the above John Clifford, or to Mr. Thomas Rose in Queen-Anne, shall receive the sum of twenty shillings, besides all reasonable charges, by

WILLIAM HARDY.

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THERE is at the plantation of John Whittle, living on the head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a bright bay gelding, about 5 years old, and about 13 and a half hands high, shod all fours, has a small star in his forehead, switch tail, standing mane, paces, trots, and gallops, has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, proving property, and paying charges. w3

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JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, from London, and the ship Cicely, Capt. Hornby, from Liverpool; and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store on the dock.

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable to the season; among which are fine and superfine broad-clothes—fine cassimer—wilton cloth—German serges—¾ yard, and ¼ ell wide fustians—jeans—jeanets—thicksets—cotton denims—corduroys—Italian and Dutch cords—yard wide drawboys—royal ribs—stock and sattinets—velvet and velverets—yard wide corded dimetty's—yard wide flowered petticoating—¼, ⅓, and yard wide Irish linens—long lawns—white and brown Irish sheeting—white and brown Russia ditto—Russia drab—brown and striped cotton hollands—dowlas—bedbunts—Flander's ticks—Holland beds and pillows—matrasses—cotton counterpanes—¾ and yard wide cotton chints—furniture check—¼ ell, and ⅓ striped and plain lutestrings—striped and tobined ducapes—black and white ditto—flowered brocade—armazeen—corded tabby—China taffeta—black and white sattins, and sattin peelongs—¾ ell and ell wide mode and alamode—¾ ell and ell wide Persian, and Persian taffeta—gold waistcoat shapes—silk Persian and sattin petticoats—fine patent aprons—silk gauze—cypress ditto—parisnet—catgut—cambricks and lawns—blond and thread lace—thread edging—taste—head and breast flowers—ear-rings and hair-pins—black and white silk handkerchiefs and cravats—black love handkerchiefs—Italian crapes—bombazeen—Womens and childrens fashionable silk bonnets—cane and straw hats—silk cloaks—mens and boys fashionable beaver hats—ladies riding beaver ditto, with turban-bands, and Ostrich feathers—3 4 and 5 threaded mens and womens thread, cotton, and silk hose—boys thread, ditto—mens, womens, and girls gloves and mitts—womens silk ditto—printed calicoes and linens—India chints—white calicoes—six fourth humhums—ell wide plain and flowered muslins—ditto book muslins—nankeens—womens calimanco and white leather shoes—mens best shoes—red Morocco, and neat japaned decanter stands—violins—strings for ditto—Poland starch—indigo and fig blue—spices of all kinds—sago—epsam and glauber salts—best powdered Jesuits bark—almonds—sun-raisins, and currants in jarrs—sugar-candy—Spanish juice—spirits of wine—spirits of turpentine—Florence oil—linseed ditto—painter's colours of all sorts—Weston snuff—basket salt—double and single refined loaf sugar—sail cloth—seans and sean twine—porter—old red port, &c. &c. &c. 4w 2

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

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THE subscribers finding that very little regard has been shewn to their former advertisements, give notice, that all persons indebted to Mr. John Buchanan, merchant, in London, or to Messr. John Buchanan and son, and who shall neglect to pay what they owe, or to settle, and secure the same by the last day of this month, will immediately thereafter be sued. And all the creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or of Messr. John Buchanan and son, are desired to apply to us for payment of their debts—not to draw bills on the house at London, which will not be paid on account of many inconveniences already experienced.

DANIEL DULANY,
GILB. BUCHANAN,
JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

June 9, 1775. 3

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Prince George's county, May 18, 1774.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a very likely young negro wench, by the name of Catharine Rice, but whose real name is Rue or Ruth. She formerly belonged to Mr. Jonathan Plowman, who sold her to one Mr. Heicks, in the barrens of Baltimore county, to whom she says she now belongs. Her master is desired to pay charges, and take her from

3w 2 RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

May 26, 1774.

## FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away yesterday morning from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Patowmack river; an indented servant man named Thomas Columbine, born in England, brought in this province by Capt. Richard Lane this Spring, about 22 years of age, short well set fellow, about five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, short black hair: had on and took with him a brown thickset coat, an old red cloth jacket, pale blue ditto, striped blue and white damask ditto, with lappels; one pair of leather breeches very black and greasy, one pair of white drillings ditto, one pair of men's shoes and buckles almost new, thread and worsted stockings, and an old castor hat; he has a watch in his pocket, which I believe does not go, he professes keeping of riding horses, he walks a little lame as he lately sprained one of his ancles; its more than propable he may make towards Patuxent river, and endeavour to get on board some ship for his passage to England again. Whoever takes up the said servant, or secures him so as his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward of forty shillings and reasonable charges paid if brought home. 4 w,

2 WILLIAM LYLES.

## TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night, a negro man, who says he is a freeman, and calls himself Thomas Jones; he brought a kind of pass from Baltimore county eighteen months ago, wherein he is called Thomas Smith; he indented himself to me in January last; this month I gave him a discharge from his indenture, on account of his feigning fits, as plainly since appears, in order to get clear from me; he is six or seven and twenty years of age, a very lusty fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high: had on an old cotton waistcoat and breeches, osnabrig shirt, black and white yarn stockings, and shoes with strings in them; he took from the subscriber a negro woman named Nan, eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, whom he calls his wife: she had on and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, an osnabrig ditto, a cotton ditto, shoes, stockings, and an old straw hat; with many other things too tedious to mention. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber near Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, or ten pounds for each.

May 11, 1774. CALEB DORSEY, son of Tho.

N. B. The said negroes broke out of Calvert county jail, on Monday the 23d of May. 4 X

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the eleventh day of July next,

SUNDRY valuable water lots adjoining to George-Town on Patowmack river, well situated for wharfing and building warehouses thereon.

w3 CHARLES BEATTY,

May 18, 1774. WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

A SOBER industrious person that understands the tailors business, will meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Bladensburgh.

w8 2 BARBAKA BENCE.

May 23, 1774

A SUFFICIENT number of the trustees appointed by law for Charlotte Hall, not having met on this day, it is requested that they will be more punctual in meeting on Friday the first day of July, as a number not less than fifteen can legally proceed to business.

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|---|---|
| GEORGE DENT, | GEORGE PLATER, |
| RICHARD BROOKES, | JOHN REIDER, jun. |
| FRANCIS WARE, | RICHARD BARNES, |
| JOSIAS HAWKINS, | GEORGE GOWNDRIL, |
| JAMES CRAIK, | JAMES CAMPBELL, |
| H. G. SOTHORON, | THOMAS BOND. |

2 X

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of land in Frederick county, on the waters of Seneca, about 25 miles from George-town, called Part of the Cow Pasture, containing about 360 acres, very fit for fine tobacco and wheat. There are on the land a dwelling house, kitchen, meat-house, two tobacco-houses, and other improvements, an extraordinary good range round it. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. Charles Greenbury Griffith, merchant on Seneca, who lives within two miles of the land. Time will be given for payment, if desired. 4 w X STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, May 18, 1774.

Just imported from London, in the ship Kitty and Nelly, capt. James Buchanan; and are to be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, at their store on the head of the dock,

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, adapted to the season.

The subscribers also beg leave to inform their friends, that the said ship will in a few days go round from hence to Selby's landing, on Patuxent river; where she will take on board tobacco, at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to

A WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

ON the second of this instant, a young man by the name of Crosby, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and spare made; had on a light green cloth coat and ruffled shirt, professes to play on instruments of music, has a turn to singing, says he has been well educated, and wants to get into business; he hired of the subscriber a small black mare to ride to the mouth of Patuxent, where he said he had business of great importance with a gentleman on board Capt. Eden's ship; he has returned from thence and has not returned the mare; she paces naturally and very short, stands straight, and runs fast; he showed a letter of recommendation from one Ruggles of Boston: on enquiry I have reason to believe that he has made off to Virginia. Whoever will stop the mare and saddle shall have three pounds reward, paid by

w4 2 WILLIAM EDMONS.

## JAMES DICK & STEWART,

At their store, in Church street, Annapolis, have imported in the Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, and the Baltimore, Capt. Hanrick, from London,

A GENERAL assortment of goods suitable for the season; among which are sail cloth, anchors, grapnels, oakum, and all sorts of ship chandlery.

They have likewise for sale Madeira wine of the very best New-York quality by the pipe, hogshead, or quarter cask, a few barrels of Frederick-Town beer, upper and sole leather, a few bags of hops, London bottled porter, English and country made cheese, &c.

All sorts of cordage made at Newington ropewalk, where orders are complied with in the most speedy manner. 4w 2 June 8, 1774.

Fairfax county, Virginia, May 10, 1774.

IN the month of March last the subscriber sent out a number of carpenters, and labourers, to build houses, and clear and enclose fields on his patented lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the several tracts which he there holds, into convenient sized tenements, and give leases thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. Valentine Crawford, who is now on the land.

The situation and quality of these lands having been thoroughly described in a former advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here, suffice it generally to observe, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the highest improvement. 4 w

4X GEORGE WASHINGTON.

May 30, 1774.

RAN away the 28th instant from the brigantine Stephen, George Brown late master, two indented servant men; William Sanders, a horse-jockey and groom, about five feet four inches high, freckled face, and brown hair, he has a large scar on one of his wrists: had on when he went away a brown coat with white buttons, and a pair of leather breeches. John Nisbett, by trade a brass founder, about five feet five inches high, pale face, and light hair, round shoulders, and much knock-kneed; had on when he went away a blue surtout coat; they took with them other cloaths and their beds and blankets. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any jail, shall have fifteen shillings for each, besides what the law allows, or if delivered on board the said ship at Lower Marlborough, thirty shillings for each, besides what the law allows. w4

2 DAVID CARCAUD.

May 22, 1774

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Herring bay, in Anne-Arundel county, an indented servant man, named Henry Reed, about twenty-three years of age, five feet seven inches high, has a full face, short black curley hair, little or no beard, has a bold look and speech: had on and took with him a white cotton jacket and waistcoat, two osnabrig shirts, a pair of white cotton trousers, negro shoes with strings, old check handkerchief, and an old hat; but it is supposed that he went with one or two that went away about the same time, and it is possible he might have changed his dress. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him home, shall receive forty shillings, and if secured otherways, shall have what the law allows. 2 X

N. B. He professes the coach-makers trade. w 2

ISAAC SIMMONS.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, an indented servant man, named John White, about five feet ten inches high, has a dark complexion, and a chearful countenance, grey eyed, has short black hair, and a black beard, he has lost some of his upper fore teeth, speaks in the north country dialect, as he came from Berwick; professes gardening and farming: had on and took with him a light mixed cloth coat and waistcoat, with yellow mettal buttons, nankeen breeches, with pale yellow ferret in the knees, old thread stockings footed with linen, and a pair of light worsted ones ribbed, a pair of old channel pumps, and small pinchbeck buckles, two pair of black knit breeches, a fine linen shirt and neckcloth marked I K, two muslin ones marked I W with black silk, a good fashionable hat, three coarse shirts, and three osnabrigs ditto, three pair of osnabrig trousers; it is thought he went away in company with two servants in the neighbourhood, who absconded about the same time. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have forty shillings reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by tf 2 JOHN KILTY.

May 27, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Lyon's Creek, in Calvert county, the two following indented servants; Thomas Gregory, a short well set fellow, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, by trade a butcher: had on a grey coat, white shirt, dirty leather breeches, black worsted stockings, and london made shoes. Isaac Skipper dressed in a pale green cloth coat, white shirt, trousers, or dark coloured short breeches, and felt hat; they took with them sundry other cloaths in a bundle, and probably may change their dress. Isaac Skipper is a small man, of thin vilage, and walks lame from having his leg broke a considerable time ago; they were imported this Spring in Capt. Lane. Whoever takes up the said servants and brings them to me, or confines them in any jail, so that they be had again, shall receive five pounds currency and reasonable charges, or fifty shillings and charges for either of them. 4 w

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

May 30, 17

## JUST IMPORTED,

And to be sold by the subscribers, at their store Annapolis,

A SORTABLE parcel of goods, suitable for t Summer and Winter seasons. 1 w

2 NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, and J JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN.

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, Thursday the 7th day of July next, for Lond bills of exchange, or current money,

A MOIETY of two tracts or parcels of land, ly in Calvert county, called Aldermason, a Smith's Addition, situate about five miles from Lowe Marlborough, and near the same distance from He ring-Bay, containing by patents two hundred six an an half acres, more or less. The soil is good eith for tobacco or grain of any kind, and there is branch runs through it, where a valuable meado may be made with little trouble. The improvement are, a small dwelling house, and a tobacco house feet long. The land will be shewn to any person b John Howard, a tenant thereon, and the title an terms may be known at any time before the sale, o application to Mr. Patrick Sim Smith of Calver county, or on the day of sale, by 2 w3

June 6, 1774. WILLIAM T. GREENFIELD.

To be sold by the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, near the mouth of the eastern branch of Patowmack river, Maryland, for curren money,

A WARRANT of 2000 acres of land, granted by his lordship the governor of Virginia, directed to the surveyor of Fincastle county, to be laid on some of the western waters. If any gentleman is inclinable to purchase, not liking that county, by sending the warrant to his lordship, he will direct it to any other county. The subscriber being pretty well acquainted with most part of that country, doubts not but in a few years it will be very little inferior to any on the continent; nature has been so kind, that it is surprising to every person who hath seen it. I was informed not long since, by several gentlemen of Virginia who were surveying down the Ohio last fall, that they came across several salt springs, and by boiling six or seven gallons of its water, got near two quarts of fine salt. I am acquainted with gentlemen that are principal surveyors of the frontier counties of Virginia, who have wrote me, if it would not suit to come out myself this summer to see my land laid out, or my sending the warrant, they would have it executed in the best manner they could on the main river Ohio. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole, or part, may have it on very reasonable terms.

w2 2 X BARTON LUCAS.

## JUST IMPORTED

By WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookseller and stationer in Annapolis,

A LARGE collection of books---amongst which are Blackstone's commentaries on the laws of England, 4 vol. New dictionary of arts and sciences, 3 vol. 4to. Beatie's essay on truth. Buchan's domestic medicine, best London edition. Hume's essays, 2 vols. octavo. Lord Kaims's elements of criticism, 2 vols. Ferguson's essay on civil society. Dickson on agriculture, 2 vols. last edition. Hoyle's games. An elegant edition of Russou's works, 10 vols. translated from the French. Sketches of the history of man, 2 vol. 4to. by Lord Kaims, newly published. Millar on the distinction of ranks in society. Man of feeling. Man of the world, 2 vols. A compleat assortment of the British poets. Latin, Greek, and French school-books, small histories for children, &c. &c. with a large quantity of royal, medium, demy, treasury, and thin post, foolscap, and pot writing papers; Dutch quills, best red and black sealing wax, and Irish wafers.

Just published, and to be sold at W. Aikman's shop, the following new comedies, price 1s. 6d. each,

The Maccaroni.
The Man of Business.
The School for Wives. 2 (6w)

A large assortment of all the late publications are expected from London by the first ship, for the use of the Annapolis circulating library.

W. Aikman has likewise imported a few grosses of red and white port wine, of the first quality,

*N. B.* Books for accounts ruled and bound in the neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Catalogues of the books given gratis.

June 1, 1774.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscribers plantation, near West-River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday night the 24th ult. a dark bay mare, five years old, about fifteen hands high, has a black mane and tail, a small star in her forehead, is branded on the hoofs of her feet all round with the letters W I, paces and trots well. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, (or will give notice where she may be had again) shall have three pounds reward, besides reasonable charges paid.

4w 2X JOSEPH COWMAN.

Bladensburg, May 23, 1774.

To be sold, at a small advance, for ready money or short credit,

A PARCEL of well chosen printed cottons and handkerchiefs, of the newest patterns.

w4 2 JAMES HOGGAN.

ALL persons having any just claims against Orlando Griffith, of Frederick county, are desired to make them known, and bring them in legally attested; and all those indebted to the said Orlando Griffith, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is legally impowered to settle his business.

3 w 3 X JOSHUA GRIFFITH.

*ANNAPOLIS:* Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.